Law without the Clarke Amendment was approved, and in its preamble there appeared a promise of independence.

In 1919 and periodically thereafter Philippine Missions were sent to the United States. Funds to defray the expenses of commissions of independence were first provided by legislative enactment. Later Insular Auditor Wright, in consonance with an opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States of April 30, 1924, ruled that the use of public moneys for this purpose was illegal. Voluntary contributions were then solicited to carry on the campaign.

A frank appraisal of the work accomplished by Philippine Missions would justify the conclusions: first, that the money of the public and of the people was all too often squandered to permit of missioners living in luxury, and second, that persons were assigned to these missions so lacking in training and in the use of the English language as to prove of no help in fostering Philippine ideas. The main burden of the whole campaign fell on the shoulders of two men, Speaker and Senator Sergio Osmena and Resident Commissioner and President Manuel L. Quezon.

A question often asked: Do the Filipinos sincerely want independence? The Wood-Forbes Mission sent to the Philippines by President Harding, the Thompson Mission sent to the Philippines by President Coolidge, and other American missions and investigators have invariably reported that the Filipinos do want their independence. Senator Harry B. Hawes, one of the authors of the independence measure which

carries his name, came to the Philippines for the particular purpose of seeking an answer to the question. An independence parade in Manila, conservatively estimated at 200,000, and innumerable paraders in other localities, answered the question affirmatively to the entire satisfaction of the genial Senator.

When the statement is made that the great majority of the Filipinos desire independence, there is meant the Christian